[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the governor of the State of Georgia be, and hereby is authorized and directed, forthwith, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the general assembly of that State, as appears by the proclamation of George G. Meade, the general commanding the military district including the State of Georgia, dated June twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to appear on some day certain, to be named in said proclamation, at Atlanta, in said State; and thereupon the said general assembly of said State shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That when the members so elected to said senate and house of representatives shall be convened, as aforesaid, each and every member and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member of said senate or house of representatives shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the constitution of Georgia, also take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have never held the office, or exercised the duties of, a member of a representative in Congress, nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of a general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States, and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered aid (except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid, to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States, nor held any office under, or given any support to, any government of any kind organized or acting in hostility to the United States, or levying war against the United States. So help me God, (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be)" Or the following oath or affirmation, namely: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have been relieved, by an act of the Congress of the United States, from disability as provided for by section three of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. So help me God, (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be)" Which oath or affirmation when so filed, shall be entered of record by the secretary of state of the State of Georgia, and said oath or affirmation, or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said secretary of State, shall be evidence in all courts and places. And every person claiming to be so elected, who shall refuse or decline or neglect or be unable to take one of said oaths or affirmations above provided, shall not be admitted to a seat in said senate or house of representatives, or to a participation in the proceedings thereof, but shall be deemed ineligible to such seats.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person claiming to be elected to said senate or house of representatives, as aforesaid, shall falsely take either of said oaths or affirmations above provided, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof; and may be tried, convicted and punished therefor by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which district said crime was committed; and the jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the persons elected, as aforesaid, and who shall be entitled to compose such legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act, by taking one of the oaths or affirmations above prescribed, shall thereupon proceed, in said senate and house of representatives to which they have been elected respectively, to organize said senate and house of representatives, respectively, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each house.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, by force, violence, or fraud, wilfully hinder or interrupt any person or persons aforesaid, entitled from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this act, or from participating in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and shall otherwise conduct himself in this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried, convicted, and punished therefor by the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Georgia, in which district said offense shall be committed; and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court, and the jurisdiction of said courts shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, upon the ground of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal, and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That upon the application of the governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the preceding provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before senators and representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

J. G. BLAINE.
Speaker of the House of representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX.
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 22, 1869. U. S. GRANT.

AN ACT making appropriations to partially supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy, viz:

For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, and contingent expenses thereof, fifteen thousand dollars.

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories and in the city of Washington, thirty-six thousand dollars.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

AN ACT making a temporary appropriation for the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That there be, and is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction and superintendence of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of continuing the prosecution of the work upon the improvement of the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi river, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

AN ACT in addition to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Steam Packet Company."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company," approved third of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and continued for twenty years by the act of twenty-sixth February, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, extended and continued in full force and effect for another period of twenty years, commencing with the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided, nevertheless*, That Congress may at any time hereafter modify or repeal the same.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That no suit or action depending in any court whatsoever, in which the said corporation is plaintiff or defendant, shall abate or be discontinued by reason of the expiration of the charter of said corporation, but the same shall continue and be prosecuted in all respects as if said charter had not expired; and the president and directors who were in office at the time it expired shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act until others shall be duly chosen in their places.

Approved, January 15, 1870.

AN ACT repealing so much of the act of August eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, as declared the Des Moines river, in the then Territory of Iowa, a public highway.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That so much of the act of August eighth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act granting certain lands to the Territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river, in said Territory," as makes said river a public highway be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency incurred in pursuance of investigations ordered by the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Committee on Banking and Currency, incurred in fulfilment of the order of the House of Representatives.

Approved, January 20, 1870.

AN ACT relating to retired officers of the army

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That no retired officer of the army shall hereafter be assigned to duty of any kind, or be entitled to receive more than the pay and allowances provided by law for retired officers of his grade; and all such assignments heretofore made shall terminate within thirty days from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved, January 21, 1870.

AN ACT to admit the State of Virginia to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Virginia have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Virginia elected under said constitution have ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith was a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take, and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State of Virginia, for permanent preservation, an oath in the form following: "I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath: I, ——, do solemnly swear that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" which oaths shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: And provided further, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: And provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said Constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second, That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third, That the constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, February 23, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes, namely:

For the Bureau of Steam Engineering, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the following amounts of unexpended balances are hereby covered into the treasury, viz: Of the unexpended balance standing to the credit of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one million four hundred thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars, of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Navigation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

And these sums shall be covered in and restored to the treasury, whether they stand to the credit of said bureaus on the proper books of the Treasurer of the United States, or have been placed to any other account, or are under the control of any officer or agent of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the money so appropriated shall be expended only for the purpose of providing materials, carrying on the work, and paying the employees of the bureaus for which it is appropriated.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation by the military committee in reference to the sale of cadetships.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the sum of three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy one:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and five thousand two hundred and ninety three dollars and twenty cents:

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six thousand five hundred and seventy dollars;

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty six dollars;

For repairs and improvements, twenty thousand dollars:

For fuel and apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars;

For forage for draught animals, twelve hundred dollars;

For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars;

For stationery, five hundred dollars;

For transportation, twelve hundred dollars;

For new press, type, and materials for office, and diplomas for graduates, one thousand three hundred dollars;

For cadet registers, class reports, and blanks, two hundred dollars;

For compensation to pressmen and lithographer, one hundred dollars;

For clerks to disbursing officers and quartermasters, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For clerks to adjutants, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For clerks to treasurers, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the departments of mathematics, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, ordnance and gunnery, practical engineering, civil and military engineering, natural and experimental philosophy, and compensation to attendant, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous and incidental expenses, viz: gas, coal, for lighting cadets' barracks, mess-hall and hospital, officers' stables, three thousand five hundred dollars; water pipes, plumbing, repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; scrubbing public buildings (not quarters), five hundred dollars; brooms, brushes, tubs, pails, and wages of police, fifteen hundred dollars; chalk, sponge, and slates for recitation rooms, fifty dollars; musical instruments, repairs for band, and organist in chapel, three hundred dollars; compensation to librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation to assistant librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officers in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; and compensation of soldier writing in adjutant's offices, fifty dollars; in all seven thousand six hundred and ninety dollars;

For the departments of drawing, French, ethics, Spanish, and the department of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, including one thousand dollars, and no more, for the yearly supply of chemicals, glassware, porcelain, paper, for the latter department, four thousand ten dollars;

For increase and expense of library, two thousand dollars;

For annual repairs of gas pipes, gas meters, and retorts, six hundred dollars;

For furniture for cadets' hospital, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs and additions to officers' quarters, three thousand dollars;

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand dollars;

For fire-proof building for public offices and archives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For rebuilding the north wharf, seven thousand dollars;

For repairing roads, five hundred dollars;

For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars;

For grading, draining, and improving the artillery and cavalry drill ground, two thousand dollars;

For contingencies for superintendent, one thousand dollars.

And hereafter, in addition to the other members of the Board of Visitors to be appointed by the President, according to existing law, to attend the annual examination of cadets at the United States Military Academy, there shall be on every such board two senators to be designated by the Vice President or President pro tempore of the Senate; and three members of the House of Representatives to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, such designations respectively to be made at the session of Congress next preceding the time of such examination, and the senators and members so appointed shall make full report of their proceedings as such visitors, with their views and recommendations in regard to the said Military Academy, within twenty days after the meeting of Congress, at the session next succeeding the time of their appointment.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

AN ACT to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Mississippi have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Mississippi elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the said State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the secretary of state of Mississippi, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths, or affirmations, shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths and affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: And provided further, That the State of Mississippi is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First. That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, February 23, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, namely:

For the Bureau of Steam Engineering, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the following amounts of unexpended balances are hereby covered into the treasury, viz: Of the unexpended balance standing to the credit of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one million four hundred thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars, of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Navigation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

And these sums shall be covered in and restored to the treasury, whether they stand to the credit of said bureaus on the proper books of the Treasurer of the United States, or have been placed to any other account, or are under the control of any officer or agent of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the money so appropriated shall be expended only for the purpose of providing materials, carrying on the work, and paying the employees of the bureaus for which it is appropriated.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, OF JUNE 18, 1858.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed at Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 28th day of July, 1868, which additional articles are, word for word, as follows:

Additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, of the 18th June, 1858.

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chi Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that, in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain parts of the Chinese territory, with others of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party or their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, no such grant shall be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ARTICLE III.

The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ARTICLE IV.

The twenty-ninth article of the treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China, of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Churches and hospitals erected in either country, and burial places for the dead, shall be forever held inviolate, and shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE V.

The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI.

Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all pretexts of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his Majesty, the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[SEAL.] ANSON BURLINGAME.
CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHIA-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the following be established as post roads:

ALABAMA.

From Butler to Pickensville.
From Marion to Wells's Ferry.
From Blue water to Florence.
From Pima Village to Phœnix.

ARIZONA.

From Stevens to Florence.
From Marion to Wells's Ferry.
From Blue water to Florence.
From Pima Village to Phœnix.

ARKANSAS.

From Pine Bluff, via White Sulpher Springs, White Oak and Lee's Ferry, to Princeton.
From Eldorado, via Mount Holly Village Creek, Calhoun, Magnolia and Dorchester, to Lewisville.
From Pine Bluff to Sheridan.
From Hampton to Camden ville
From Little Rock, via Sheridan to Princeton.
From Dallas, via Milton, Ozan, and Nashville, to Washington, in Hempstead County, Arkansas.
From Sulpher Springs, Benton, to Fort Smith, in Arkansas via Magazine.
From Hot Springs to Fort Smith, in Arkansas.
From Selleville to Yellville, via Rapp's Barrens.

CALIFORNIA.

From Muncilton, via Bridgeport, to Indian Bar.
From Somersville to Banty's
From Independence to Cerro Gordo.
From Lancaster to Los Angelos, via Los Angelos.
From Moore's Flat to Grandville.
From Truckee, via Herravilla, to Loyalton.
From Truckee to Tahoe.
From Bixby's, via Greysville, Crowe's Landing, Crestimba, and Hill's Ferry, to Dover.
From Pacheco, via Clayton, Nortonville, and Somersville, to Antioch.
From Santa Rosa to Schastopol.
From Uklah City to Lake Port
From Healdsburg to Calistoga
From Moraga, via Sunny Butte, to Princeton.
From Woodside, via Summer Springs, San Gregorio, to Pescadero.
From San Diego, Penasquitos, Bolona, Santa Isabel, Warner's Ranch and San Jacinto, to San Bernardino.
From Napa City, via Sonoma, to Santa Rosa.

COLORADO.

From Kit Carson, via Wild Horse Springs and Antelope Springs, to Pueblo.
From Denver, via Fort Lyon to Southern Ute Agency.
From Fort Chartrige, via Fort Springs, to White River Agency.
From Evans, via Big Bergen, to Boulder.
From Canon City to Cofax.
From Evans to Black City.
From Fort Lyon to Kennelle Station.

DAKOTA.

From Yankton to Columbia, in Dakota.
From Vermillion, via Jackson to Swan Lake.
From Fort Randall to Woodstock.
From Sioux City to Fort Brown.
From Fort Abercrombie, via Fort Ransom, to Fort Stevenson.
From Fort Abercrombie to Fort Totten.

FLORIDA.

From Millburn, via White Springs and Floating Creek, to Brooker.
From Palatka, via St. John's River, to Irwin.
From Gainesville, via Jamestown, to Orange Creek.
From Tallahassee to Freeport.

ILLINOIS.

From Mattoon, via Cook's Mills, to Fillmore's Point.
From Lewis Ruder's to Danford.
From Pontiac, to Cook's Creek and Nebraska, to Monmouth.
From Oakley to Newburg.
From Edwardsville to Troy.
From Edwardsville, via Alhambra, to New Douglas.
From Edwardsville, via Pontitoun, to Bunker Hill.
From St. Jacobs to Alhambra.
From Highland to Silver.
From Highland, via Wanderville and Tuck to Equality.
From Sacramento, via Shakesville and Young's Station, to South Hampton.

INDIANA.

From Logansport, via Mexico, Denver, Chili, Pappaw, Stockdale, Macon, Likelon, North Manchester, Liberty Mills, Cleveland, and South Whitley, to Columbia City.
From Royal Centre, via Big Indian and Blue Grass to Fortlan.
From Birmingham to Stevens
From Albany to Elon Mills.
From Scottsburg, via Somerset, to Brownington.

WISCONSIN.

From Galesville, via Trenchville and Ettick to Black River Falls.
From Durkesville, via Brussels and Nasewaupee.
From Little Sturgeon River to Brussel.
From Ephram to North Bay.
From Ephraim to Washington Harbor.
From St. Cloud to Chilton.
From Stillwater to Leverds Centre.
From Nelsville, via McPherson's, Sherwood Forest, Long Meadow, and La Fleche's, to Dexterville
From Oconto Mills, via Allen and Wagon Landing, to Black Brook.
From Fort Cook's Fils, via Luck and Alabama, to Dunnesville.
From Arcadia, via Hone, to Winona Minnesota.
From Diamond Bluff to Trim Belle.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

From Point of Rocks, via Salt Lake City, Atlantic City, and Miners' Delight, to Wind River Valley.
From Percy, via Fort Halleck, to Last Chance in Colorado.
From Cheyenne, via Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman to Helena, in Montana.
From Evanston, via Yellow Creek, Bear Lake, and Soda Springs in Utah to Virginia City, in Montana.
From Yellow Creek to Weston, in Utah.
From Laramie City, via Last Chance, to North Park, in Colorado.
From Rawlings to White River Agency, in Colorado.
Approved, March 5, 1870.

A RESOLUTION in relation to a site for a building for the State Department.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Architect of the Capitol Extension, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission to select a site for the erection of a building for a new State Department, subject to the approval of Congress, to cause plans to be made for the same, with an estimate of [the] probable cost thereof; and also to examine the ground and report by making some arrangements for the War Department: *Provided*, That the commission should reach the conclusion that the present site of that Department is the most suitable for the State Department, and report to Congress on the first day of next session.

Approved, December 14, 1869.

A RESOLUTION appointing General Thomas Osborn a manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That General Thomas Osborn, of Illinois, be, and he is hereby, appointed a manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, in the place of Richard J. Oglesby, resigned.

Approved, December 14, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION disapproving of a contract for leasing the custom house block in San Francisco.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the certain agreement made the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, between the United States acting by Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, of the one part, and John R. Buckbee and Henry F. Williams, of the other part, for the leasing of the lot in San Francisco, California, known as the custom-house block, for the period of twenty-five years, for certain considerations therein named, be hereby disapproved and annulled.

Approved, December 22, 1869.

A RESOLUTION suspending existing provisions of law for taking the census.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That all existing provisions of law relating to taking the census required by the Constitution of the United States be, and the same are hereby, suspended and postponed until the first day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, December 22, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in the loyal States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to declare the sense of an act entitled 'An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims,'" and so forth, and so forth, shall not apply to nor be construed to debar the settlement of claims for steamboats or other vessels taken without consent of the owner, or impressed into the military service of the United States, during the late war, in States or parts of States declared in insurrection: *Provided*, That the claimants were loyal at the time their claims originated, and remained loyal thereafter, and were residents of loyal States, and such steamboats or other vessels were in the insurrectionary districts by proper authority, via: charter, contract, impressment, or in conformity with rules or regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

JOINT RESOLUTION of tribute to the memory of George Peabody, deceased.

Whereas, in the death of George Peabody, a native of the United States, and a late resident of England, our country and the world have sustained an irretrievable loss; and whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London, and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of his remains to his native land: Therefore

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the President of the United States be authorized to make such preparation for the reception of this body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds, and in a manner commensurate with the justice, magnanimity, and dignity of a great people.

And be it further resolved, That the expenses incurred by such ceremonial as the President may adopt in the premises, shall be paid by any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, December 23, 1869.

A RESOLUTION to extend the port of entry of the collection district of New Orleans.

Resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the limits of the port of New Orleans as a port of entry be enlarged and extended so as to include all that portion of the parish of Jefferson, left bank, in the State of Louisiana, lying between the Mississippi river and lake Ponchartrain, and between the upper line of of the parish of Orleans, left bank, and a line running parallel thereto, commencing at the Mississippi river, at the upper line of the city of Carrollton, and extending to Lake Ponchartrain.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That this resolution shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Approved, February 2, 1870.

A RESOLUTION authorizing the Passport Clerk at the Department of State to administer oaths and affirmations on applications for passports.

Resolved by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the clerk in the Department of State who may from time to time be assigned to the duty of examining applications for passports, is hereby authorized and required to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the interior of the continent, and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and on the seaboard, by magnetic telegraph and marine signals, of the approach and force of storms.

Approved, February 9, 1870.

A RESOLUTION donating to the public schools of Washington, District of Columbia, the frame building located at the southeast corner of Twenty second street west and I street north, in said city.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That there be donated to the city of Washington, for the use of the public schools of said city, the frame building now in the possession of the Freedmen's Bureau, located on the southeast corner of twenty second street west and I street north; and that the commissioner of said bureau be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to turn over said building to the mayor of Washington for the purpose stated